Current Support Brief

SLOWDOWN IN DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIAN POWER FACILITIES OVERDUE



CIA/RR CB 64-22

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# SLOWDOWN IN DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIAN POWER FACILITIES OVERDUE

The USSR recently announced completion of the first section of the Bratsk Hydroelectric Powerplant (GES) in Irkutskaya Oblast. With an installed generating capacity of 3,600 megawatts (mw), the plant is 900 mw short of the 4,500 mw called for in the final design. A subsequent announcement revealed that the priority for work on the Ust'-Ilimsk GES, which is intended to supply power for the Bratsk Aluninum Plant now under construction, is being reexamined by Gosplan. These announcements are a reaction to a surplus of power that has been growing steadily in the area for 3 years and now amounts to about 2,000 mw. It may be that the belated reassessment resulted from a general review of investment schedules occasioned by need for investment in priority industries, such as the chemical industry. It is doubtful, however, that construction of additional power-generating capacity in the area would have been delayed if the additional capacity were genuinely needed. The economies that can be achieved during the next few years by such delays are not large. Postponing installation of four generating units (each with a capacity of 225 mw) at the Bratsk GES will result in an immediate saving of only about 20 million rubles.\* Postponing construction of the Ust'-Ilimsk GES might save, in the course of the next 3 years, an additional sum of 150 million rubles.

### 1. Bratsk GES

Postponing the installation of some generating equipment in the Bratsk GES will have no significant effect on production by this plant in the next few years. This powerplant has been successively planned for several levels of capacity. Originally it was to have had a capacity of 3, 200 mw. Later the 16 proposed 200-mw units were rerated at 225 mw, and the capacity was increased to 3,600 mw. Subsequently, plans were made to increase capacity to 4,500 mw by installing four more units that would provide a useful reserve for peak load operation of the future integrated Siberian power network. Whatever the planned generating capacity, however, the available water supply is sufficient

<sup>\*</sup> Ruble values in this publication are given in new rubles established by the Soviet currency reform of 1 January 1961. A nominal rate of exchange based on the gold content of the respective currencies is 0.90 ruble to US \$1. This rate should not be interpreted as an estimate of the equivalent dollar value of similar US goods or services.

only to support an annual production of about 22 billion kilowatt-hours (kwh), an amount that could be produced with 2,600 mw of generating capacity if it were operated continuously. Because there are fluctuations in the volume of river flow and because hydroelectric capacity provides cheap peak load power, the normal operating load would be about 2,000 mw, with peak loads of 3,000 to 3,600 mw.

The present installed capacity of 3,600 mw in 16 hydrogenerators is more than enough to cover expected loads for several years. Recent statements indicate that production during 1964-65 will be about 11 billion to 12 billion kwh per year and that the reservoir was only about one-third full at the end of 1963. To fill the reservoir completely while producing 11 billion to 12 billion kwh of electricity annually will require at least another 2-1/2 years.\* Therefore, the full rated production of 22 billion kwh per year is not likely before 1967.

The 16th turbine, produced by the Leningrad Turbine Plant in April 1963, reportedly was the last machine that will be produced for Bratsk until some unspecified date. 2/ The remaining four generating units can be installed readily whenever they are required. It is not likely that work on structures for the powerplant will be stopped, because the project is so near to completion and construction crews and equipment are already assembled. Only about 100,000 cubic meters of the required 4.8 million cubic meters of concrete remain to be poured. 3/ Soviet statements indicate that work on the powerhouse and clearing of the reservoir still are in progress. Most of the investment already has

<sup>\*</sup> The total volume of the reservoir for the Bratsk GES is 179 billion cubic meters, and the average annual river flow is 92 billion cubic meters. The average annual river flow may be equated with production of 22 billion kwh when the optimum water level reaches about 100 meters. At the end of 1963 the level of water had reached 80 meters, and the volume of the reservoir was 67 billion cubic meters. 1/ Because production of power in a hydroelectric powerplant is a function of water flow and pressure (the height of the water), production of 11 billion to 12 billion kwh annually at an operating level of less than 100 meters will require the passage of somewhat more water per kilowatt-hour produced. If production for the next 3 years averages 11 billion to 12 billion kwh, the amount of water passed through the plant each year will amount to slightly more than 50 billion cubic meters, and the volume stored will amount to approximately 40 billion cubic meters. At that rate the reservoir would be full late in 1966. Alternatively, annual production of power could be increased and the rate of filling of the reservoir decreased, or vice versa.

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been made in this powerplant, and deferring its completion would represent at best a saving of perhaps 10 percent, or 50 million to 70 million rubles, of which about 20 million rubles can be attributed to the cost of the last four generating units.

### 2. Ust'-Ilimsk GES

A Soviet press release early in January indicated a possibility that construction of the Ust'-Ilimsk GES (on the Angara River about 250 kilometers downstream from Bratsk) might be postponed. 4/ Later in the month an official of Gosplan stated that preparatory work at the site was continuing, but he acknowledged that the project was being restudied to decide whether the Ust'-Ilimsk GES or the Sayan GES in Krasnoyarskiy Kray should be built first. 5/ The next Five Year Plan calls for construction on both of these projects.

The target date for initial operation of the Ust'-Ilimsk GES was 1969-70, but work at the powerplant site is barely underway. Hightension lines, a highway, and a railroad to serve the project are under construction but are not yet finished. 6/

The Ust'-Ilimsk GES is to be almost identical in capacity and output to the Bratsk GES, and it has been designed in a manner that will permit use of the same construction techniques and the same equipment employed in the construction of the Bratsk GES. Transfer of construction workers from Bratsk to Ust'-Ilimsk was to take place as work ended on the Bratsk project. Postponing construction of the Ust'-Ilimsk project may release a labor force roughly equivalent to the 50,000 construction workers employed at Bratsk. Some construction equipment also could be transferred, but much of it is specialized and would be of little use except in construction of hydroelectric powerplants. The project ultimately will require an investment of about 470 million to 500 million rubles, of which 60 to 65 percent probably would be invested in the last 3 or 4 years of construction.

The question of which of the two powerplants to build first -- the Sayan GES or the Ust'-Ilimsk GES -- depends on the development of consumers to utilize the output of the two plants. The Ust'-Ilimsk GES will be a prime source of power for the Bratsk Aluminum Plant. The press release in January which indicated possible postponement of the Ust'-Ilimsk GES suggested that plans for the aluminum plant also were undergoing review and that work on the project might be slowed.

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The economic plan for 1964-65, however, called for no decrease in the rate of construction. 7/ If the aluminum plant is to begin operation on schedule -- 4 or 5 years before initial operation of the Ust'-Ilimsk GES -- the Bratsk GES will have to supply the required power for the first few years. The aluminum plant will consume some 16 billion kwh annually when completed, 8/ and the Ust'-Ilimsk GES will be needed by the time the aluminum plant reaches about one-half of its planned capacity. At present, there appears to be no pressing need to build the Sayan GES unless it is to supply power to industry in the nearby Kuzbas, where power now is generated in high-cost thermal electric powerplants.

### 3. Surplus Power

Current reexamination or alternation of plans for the development of generating capacity in Siberia stems from the fact that capacity has grown faster than consumers to utilize it. A surplus of electric power began to develop in the Irkutsk-Bratsk district in the fall of 1961, 9/ about 1 month before initial operation of the Bratsk GES. As early as January 1961, Khrushchev stated that there would be no local consumers to use the power generated at Bratsk 10/ and in April 1963 he belabored the point again. 11/ In May 1963, P.S. Neporozhniy, Chairman of the State Committee for Power and Electrification, announced a surplus of 1,000 mw of generating capacity in the Irkutsk-Bratsk district. 12/ The director of the Bratsk GES complained in October 1963 that planned local consumers of power from Bratsk, particularly the aluminum plant, were only in the preparatory stages of construction and that erection of lines to transmit power away from the area was far behind schedule. 13/ In spite of the growing surplus of power at Bratsk, additional generating capacity was being installed in thermal electric powerplants of the Irkutsk Power System, sufficient apparently to match expanding demands for power in the industrial district along the Trans-Siberian Railroad. From May, when the 1,000-mw surplus was announced, to the end of 1963, 1,350 additional mw of capacity were installed in the Bratsk GES, increasing the surplus to at least 2,000 mw, an amount almost equal to all capacity now installed in the Irkutsk Power System, excluding the Bratsk GES.

The cause of this gross imbalance between generating capacity and consumers is open to speculation. The impending surplus certainly was known to Soviet planners as long as 3 years ago. Nevertheless, there seemed to be some sense of urgency not only about completing the Bratsk project but also about building additional thermal electric powerplants.

The explanation of these developments may lie, at least partly, in the magnitude of the Bratsk undertaking and in an installation of comparable magnitude, the Angarsk Gaseous Diffusion Plant. Situated in a sparsely settled region where support facilities were virtually nonexistent, the Bratsk project was kept on schedule at the expense of other nearby industrial sites that were planned originally for simultaneous development. 14/ Similarly, building the gaseous diffusion plant at Angarsk probably retarded general industrial construction along the Trans-Siberian Railroad and at the same time created a great demand for electric power to satisfy the nuclear materials industry. Indeed, it appears to be possible that the presence of the gaseous diffusion complex alone may have stimulated planners to overestimate actual power needs greatly, particularly if they could not foresee that construction of other industry would fall far behind plan schedules.

Whatever the actual situation, postponement of the Ust'-Ilimsk project and of the installation of the last four generating units at the Bratsk GES would be a propitious, although belated, move.

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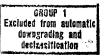
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